

KIRICHENKO, N.

Regional differences in the consumption of the U.S.S.R. population.
Biul.nauch. inform.:trud i zar plata 4 no.4:39-45 '61.

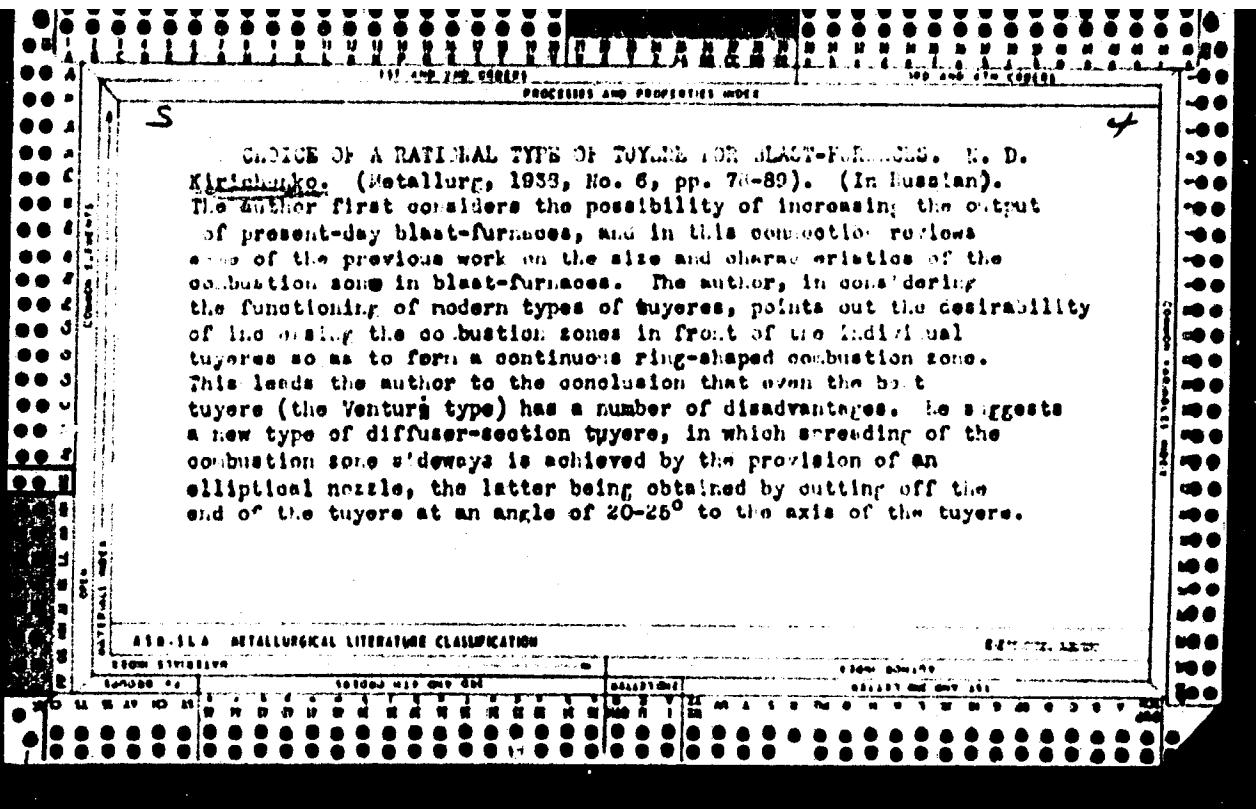
(MIRA 14:6)

(Consumption (Economics))

KIRICHENKO, N.

Growth of private income and changes in the structure of the
turnover of merchandise. Sov. torg. 34 no.4:9-13 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Marketing research)



CA

9

Testing of condensers of cast iron. N. Kirichenko.
J. Chem. Ind. 18 (U. S. S. R.) No. 6, 32 (1941). *Chem.*
Zhur. 1942, 1, 324. Condensers of cast Fe for nitroso-
sulfuric acids are advantageous both from the standpoint
of heat transfer and also because of their life, which is at
least 3 yrs. H. Stoerz

ASB-1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KIRICHENKO, N. D.

130-7-4/24

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, N.D.

TITLE: Choice of Checkers for the Intensive Heating of Cowper stoves.
(Vybor nasadki dlya forsirovannogo nagreva vozdukhonagrevat-
ely)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, ^Nr 7, pp.7 - 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article comparative calculations for various checker arrangements for blast-furnace Cowper stoves are made. The basic requirement assumed is the production of blast at 1000 C for a 1033 m³ standard furnace. Three variants are considered: simple single-layer arrangement of 170 x 150 x 50 mm brick with a 60 x 60 mm cell; the same construction but of 130 x 150 x 40 mm brick with 45 x 45 mm cells and 40 mm wall thicknesses; a two-layer arrangement, the upper having 110 x 110 mm cells and 60 mm thick walls, made of 280 x 150 x 60 mm brick, and the lower with 130 x 45 mm cells, 40 mm thick walls made of 300 x 150 x 40 and 130 x 150 x 40 mm bricks. The second variant is seen to be the most satisfactory, with a heating surface of 24.9 m² per m³ of checker volume. The calculations also indicate that the total heating surface for the 1033 m³ furnace (143 000 n m³

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Choice of Checkers for the Intensive Heating of Cowper Stoves.

per hour blast volume) can be reduced to 19 300 m². For the intensive stove operating conditions considered gas with a calorific value of 950 kcal/m³ would have to be burnt at 35 850 n m³/hour and better refractories would be needed. Some general features of the variants are briefly discussed and the adoption in the USSR of improved checker arrangements with shaped bricks and horizontal channels is urged.

There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gipromez.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KIRICHENKO, N., inzh.

Competitions for increasing the output of blast furnaces.
MTO no. 3:26-27 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Blast furnaces.)

SOV/133-59-4-3/32

AUTHORS: Kirichenko, N.D., and Kochinev, Ye.V.

TITLE: High Temperature Blast Heating Stoves for Blast Furnaces (Vysokotemperaturnyye vozdukhonagrevateli domennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 4, pp 298-304 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1957, the Central Governing Body of the Scientific Technical Society of the Iron and Steel Industry (NTO ChM) announced a competition for the design of high temperature heating stoves and air conduits for blast furnaces with a working volume of 1300 to 1500 m³, capable of preheating blast to 1100 to 1200°C. From the designs presented the jury selected 4 solutions which are described in the paper. (A) Proposed by N.K. Leonidov (Central Gipromez). In order to obtain higher temperatures the use of blast furnace gas enriched with coke oven gas or the use of preheated blast furnace gas and air or air alone is suggested. Two alternative designs of the heating stove are proposed: 1) combustion of gas in the under-dome space and 2) combustion of gas in the combustion chamber and

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SOV/133-59-4-3/32

High Temperature Blast Heating Stoves for Blast Furnaces

in the under-dome space. The stove is not lined with refractory bricks - the space between the checkers and the casing is filled with either cut insulating brick or stamped insulating mass. The dome is supported directly by peripheral checkers (fig 1). Recuperators for preheating air and/or blast furnace gas made from carbon steel are placed in the bottom part of the waste gas chimney (fig 2). Hot blast valve is cooled by evaporation.

(B) Proposed by N.D.Kirichenko (Central Gipromez)
Heating by a cold mixture of blast furnace and coke oven gas. The typical design is retained only with changes in some details such as: refractory lining; checkers; gas and air conduits and equipment (valves and cold and hot blast mixer). The design data are given in table 1 and 3. Three alternative types of checker work proposed by the author are given in table 2, the design of the stove is shown in Fig 4 and the distribution of equipment in figure 3.

(C) Proposed by Ye.A.Nitskevich and V.K.Zaytsev (TsNIIChM)
Heating of blast to 1100°C is proposed in two alternative

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High Temperature Blast Heating Stoves for Blast Furnaces

ways: 1) single stage heating of blast; blast furnace gas and air are preheated to 400°C. To intensify heat exchange by a factor of 2.5 to 3.0 the velocity of the combustion products in checkers is increased to 3m/sec and of blast to 9m/sec, the temperature of waste gas at the outlet from checkers is increased to 520°C. The heat of waste gas is used for preheating air and blast furnace gas in recuperators. The design of the stove remains unchanged except for a considerable decrease in dimensions. 2) Two stage heating of blast. The blast is preheated first in a recuperator and then in a regenerator. In the first stage the blast is preheated to 400°C so that the recuperator can be made from ordinary carbon steel. Heating to 1100°C is done in a stove of the usual design with the burner placed in the dome (Fig 5). For heating blast for one blast furnace three regenerators and two recuperators (one in reserve) are used and common gas and air preheaters. In view of the high temperature of the waste gas the checker support is made from heat resistant cast iron.

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Hollow supports are cooled by blown air which after such preheating is used for the combustion of gas. To improve heat exchange the waste gas is passed through a recuperator with a velocity of 20m/sec and the heated air at 50m/sec.

(D) Proposed by a group of authors under the direction of V.D.Pashkov (Central Gipromez).

In the scheme figure 6, all the processes of compression and heating of the blast are united in one plant, enabling the production of all the mechanical energy required for the compression of air on the basis of heat requirements. The plant is situated on the blast furnace site to avoid transportation of air. Atmospheric air after passing the cooling plant (Fig 6) is cooled to + 1°C and passed into the first compression stage of the main compressor where it is compressed to 4.5 atm abs. After an intermediate cooling to + 25°C air is passed into the second stage of the compressor and compressed to 15 atm abs. The compressed air is passed into a preheater and heated by the waste gas from high temperature blast heating stoves, supplemented by

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High Temperature Blast Heating Stoves for Blast Furnaces

combustion of a solid fuel (burned in a combustion chamber for powdered fuel) where it is preheated to 750°C. Then it is passed to an air turbine where it is expanded, passing its potential energy to the compressor. Then the blast at a temperature of 518°C and 4.5 atm abs is passed to the hot blast stove where it is heated to 1300°C and passed to the blast furnace. The top gas leaves the furnace at a pressure of 2.8 atm abs and passes through the gas cleaning plant where it is cooled to 30°C. A part of the blast furnace gas used for heating stoves is passed to a preheater which is also heated by the waste gas supplemented by a powdered solid fuel. The blast furnace gas preheated to 600°C is passed into the gas turbine where it transfers its potential energy to the compressor and with a temperature of 454°C is then used for firing blast stoves. The air used for the combustion is also preheated to a temperature of 60°C in a heat exchanger. For starting the installation an electric motor is used which also serves as a generator

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SOV/153-59-4-3/32

High Temperature Blast Heating Stoves for Blast Furnaces

when the normal operating conditions of the plant are established. There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy Gipromez (Central Gipromez); TsNIIChM

Card 6/6

KIRICHENKO, N.D.

Charging arrangement on a 1719 m³ blast furnace. Metallurg
7 no.7:14-16 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

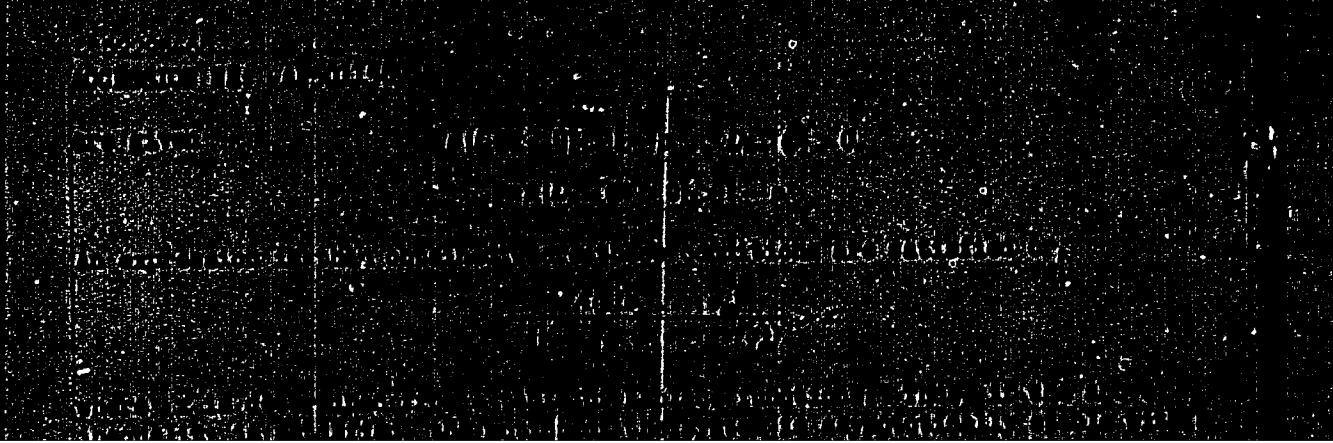
1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proektirovaniyu
metallurgicheskikh zavodov.
(Blast furnaces—Design and construction)

LEONIDOV, N.K.; KIRICHENKO, N.D.

Construction and durability of a blast-furnace hearth and well.
Metallurg 9 no.12:13-15 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

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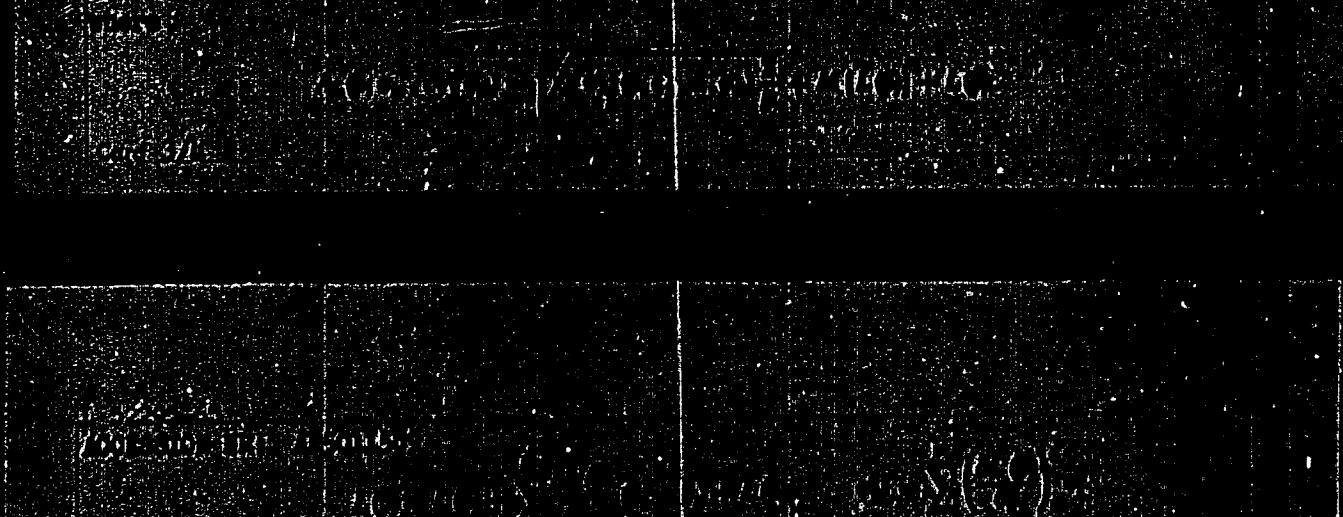


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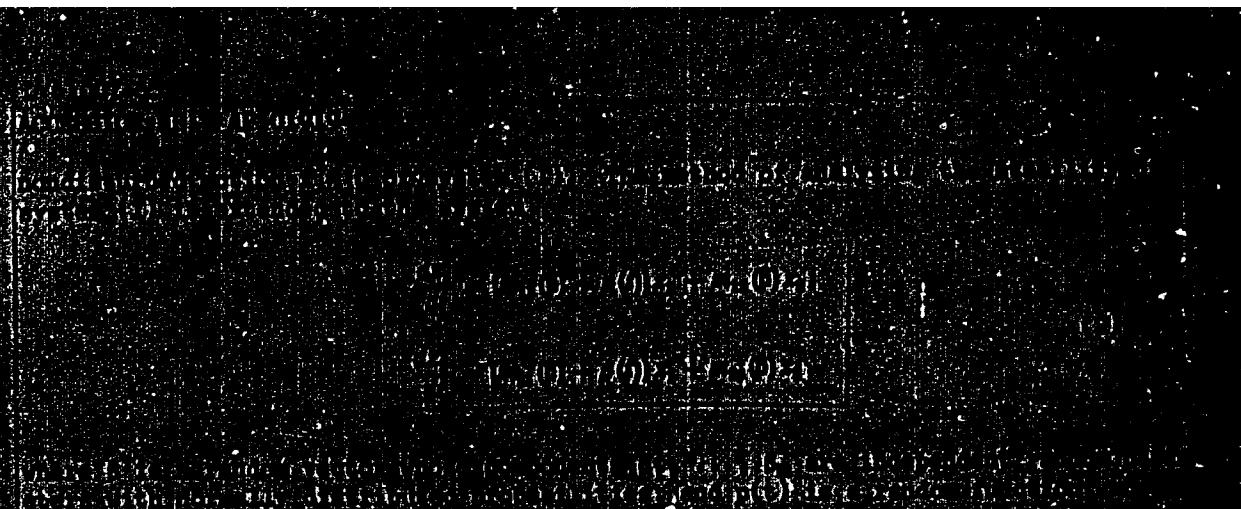


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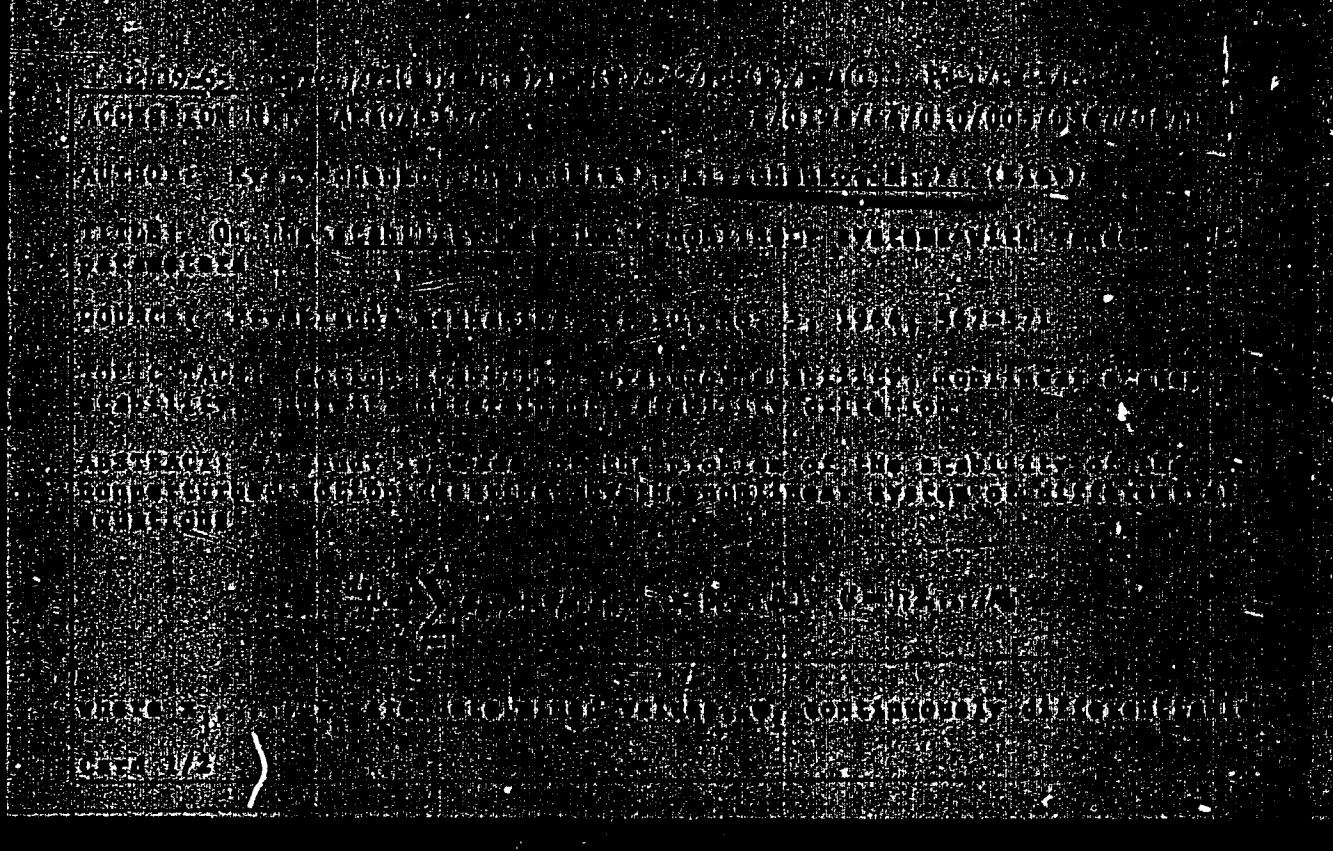


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KIRICHENKO, N.G.

15(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1940

Ovcharenko, Fedor Danilovich, Nikolay Grigor'yevich Kirichenko,
Daniil Naumovich Kovalenko, and Aleksey Ignat'yevich Rastrenenko

Ukrainskiye bentonity; geologiya, mineralogiya, fiziko-khimiya i
primeneniye v narodnom khozyaystve (Ukrainian Bentonites; Geology,
Mineralogy, Physical Chemistry, and Industrial Applications)
Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukrainskoy SSR, 1958. 98 p. 3,000 copies printed.
Errata slip inserted.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiev. Soviet po
izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil USSR.

Resp. Ed.: F.D. Ovcharenko, Corresponding Member, Ukrainian SSR
Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Z.S. Pokrovskaya;
Tech. Ed.: V.I. Yurchishin

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians employed
in industries using catalysts, adsorbents, fillers, and plasticizers

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Ukrainian Bentonites; Geology, Mineralogy (Cont.) SOV/1940

as well as for scientific workers at research institutes. It may be useful to the teaching and technical staff of vuzes, as well as in industrial laboratories, and Sovnarkhozes.

COVERAGE: The book gives the results obtained from research work in the geology, mineralogy, physics, and chemistry of Ukrainian bentonite clays and indicates how bentonites can be used in the national economy. The first section was prepared by N.G. Kirichenko, Chief Engineer on the Geological Board of the Kiyev Sovnarkhoz; the second section, by D.N. Kovalenko, Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; the third section, by A.I. Rastrenenko, Candidate of Chemical Sciences and F.D. Ovcharenko, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR; the fourth section, by F.D. Ovcharenko, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. There are 111 references of which 110 are Soviet and 1 English.

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SECTION 2**Mineralogical Characteristics of Bentonites**

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Ukrainian Bentonites; Geology, Mineralogy (Cont.) SOV/1940

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TN 948 .B409)

Card 5/5

TM/ad
6-29-59

KIRICHENKO, N.G.

Vegetation of the sandy pastures of Zhuan-Kuma and its agricultural utilization. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. no.9:20-31 '55

(MIRA 9:4)

(BALKHASH REGION--BOTANY)

KIRICHENKO, N.G.

Vegetation and feed resources of the Kazalinsk State Sheep Farm in
Kzyl-Orda Province. Trudy Inst. bot. AH Kazakh. SSR 3:125-159 '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Kazalinsk District--Botany--Ecology)
(Pastures and meadows)

KIRICHENKO, N.G.

Vegetation and feed resources of the Volga-Ural sands in the
northern part of the Caspian Sea region. Trudy Inst.bot.AN
Kazakh.SSR 6:3-73 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Gur'yev Province--Phytogeography)
(West Kazakhstan Province--Phytogeography)
(Pastures and meadows)

KIRICHENKO, N. G., Cand Biol Sci (diss) -- "Plant growth and the fodder resources of the Volga-Ural sands". Alma-Ata, 1960. 24 pp (Kazakh State U im S. M Kirov) (KL, No 14, 1960, 130)

KIRICHENKO, N.G.

Some data on the dynamics of the aerial mass of basic plant
communities in Bet-Pak-Dala. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh.
SSR 13:189-204 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Bet-Pak-Dala--Plant communities)
(Bet-Pak-Dala--Plant research)

KIRICHENKO, N.G.

Preservation of sandy pastures in the northern Caspian Sea
region. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.2:53-60
Nr-Ap '64 (MIRA 18:2)

KIRICHENKO, N.G.

Dynamics of the aerial part of vegetation in the Artemisia-Salsola laricifolia phytocenosis of the Bat-Pak-Daria. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR 18:113-133 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

KIRICHENKO, N.I., inshener (g. Chita.)

For more rapid mechanization of routine track maintenance. Tekh.
shel.dor. 15 no.3:3 of cover My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

KIRICHENKO, N.I.

KIRICHENKO, N.I., insh. (Chita).

~~Should an exemplary section be like this? Put' i put. khoz. no. I:~~
22 Ja '58. (MIRA II:1)
(Caucasus, Northern--Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

KIRICHENKO, Nikolay Il'ich; GRUSHIN, F.Ye., otv. za vypusk; ZABORSKIY,
N.I., 1958.

[Electrical stand for breaking in and testing engines] Elektricheskii stand dlia obkatki i ispytanija dvigateloi. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz. SSSR, 1958. 19 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-.
(Gas and oil engines) (Electric apparatus and appliances)

KIRICHENKO, N.I., inzh.; SLAVIKOVSKIY, N.A.; FILIN,

Repair of rails damaged by skidding. Put' i put. khos. no.8:21
Ag '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Nachal'nik Moskovskoy distantsii puti Moskovsko-Kursko-Donbasskoy
dorogi (for Kirichenko), 2.Zamestitel' nachal'nika Moskovskoy distantsii
puti Moskovsko-Kursko-Donbasskoy dorogi (for Slavikovskiy). 3.Starshiy
dorozhnyy master Moskovskoy distantsii puti Moskovsko-Kursko-Donbasskoy
dorogi (for Filin).

(Railroads--Rails)

SEN'KO, M.F.; KIRICHENKO, N.I.; SLAVIKOVSKIY, N.A.

Maintenance of continuous rail tracks and of long welded rails.
Put' i put,khoz. 4 no.6:7-8 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener sluzhby puti Moskovskoy dorogi (for Sen'ko).
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

KIRICHENKO, N.I., inzh.; SLAVIKOVSKIY, N.A.

Maintenance and repair of tracks with long rails. Put' i put.
khoz. 7 no.6:3-5 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Railroads--Track)

SLAVIKOVSKIY, N. A.; KIRICHENKO, N. I.

Characteristics of the operation and maintenance of tracks
with 25-meter long rails. Put' i put. khoz. 6 no. 10:28-29
'62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nachal'nik distantsii puti, st. Moskva-Kurskaya.

(Railroads—Track)

KIRICHENKO, N.I.

Powerful mineral spring. Priroda 41 no.7:117 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:6)

I. Armyanskoye otdeleniye instituta Gidroenergoprojekt Yerevan.
(Armenia--Springs)

Discovers gas and mineral water in a deep well in northern Armenia. Numerous gas bubbles were found down to a depth of 42 m. At 42 m a gusher of carbonated water was struck. From 43-46 m the pressure and discharge of the gusher increased. Beyond 46 m, to a depth of 200 m, the pressure and discharge increased further.

258T75

KIRICHENKO, N. I.

USSR/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 12/19

Authors : Kirichenko, N. I.

Title : Buried loess floor in Armenia

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geol. 5, 142 - 144, Sep - Oct 1954

Abstract : An account is given of the finding of a floor of loess in the Armenian SSR during engineering work connected with the construction of an hydroelectric power plant. The chemical composition of the loess is given with figures for depths and locations. The formation is said to date from the early Quaternary period. Three Soviet references (1949 - 1952).
Tables.

Institution:

Submitted: August 24 1953

KIRICHENKO, N. I.

KIRICHENKO, N. I. --"Composition and Physical and Structural Properties of the
Sakhalin Forest Grounds." (Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education, USSR,
Novocherkassk Polytechnic Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Novocherkassk, 1955

SC: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 75, 13 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Geological and Mineralogical Sciences

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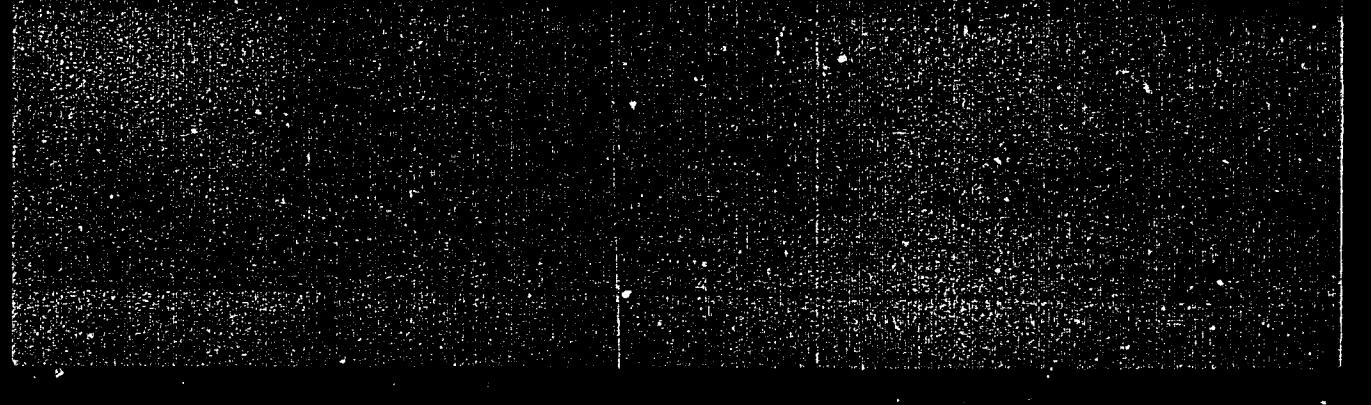


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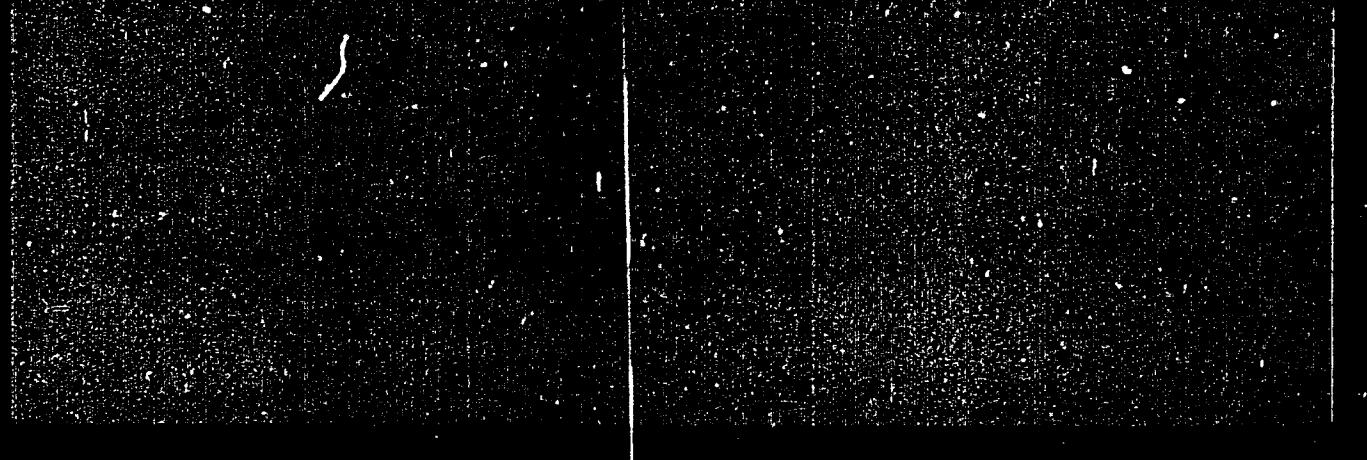


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KIRICHENKO, N.I.

Packing of loess soils. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 13 no.7:763-768 '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Bakinskoye otdeleniye Instituta "Gidroenergoprojekt." Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.V. Abramovichem.
(Saksagan' Valley--Loess) (Building materials--Testing)

SOV-98-58-10-10/16

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, N.I., Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences

TITLE: Construction Experience on Macroporous Grounds (Iz opyta stroitel'stva na makroporistykh gruntakh)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 10, pp 36-37
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents a description of experience data in construction on macroporous grounds, e.g. that of the Gyumushskaya gidroelektrostantsiya (Gyumush Hydro-electric Plant) on the Razian River in the Armenian SSR. Macroporous soil samples taken from the derivation canal area were tested. Physical and structural data of the tested soils are given. In 50 of 53 tests, the macroporosity indices have proved to be less than one, (1 to 0.5) according to N.Ya. Denisov [Ref. 27]. A reinforced concrete lining was designed for the derivation canal, built as a part of the above mentioned hydroelectric plant. The Armyanskoye Otdeleniye Gidroproyekta (Armenian Section of Gidroproyekt) designed the lining. The canal ditch with 1 : 1.5 slopes was excavated. Twelve (12) cm thick reinforced concrete plates were put on

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Construction Experience on Macroporus Grounds

SOV-98-58-10-10/16

the bottom and slopes of the canal. This concrete layer was smeared with hot mastic and covered with overlapping "Borulin" sheets. Eight (8) cm thick reinforced concrete plates were then placed on top. The above hydro-insulating lining has effectively worked for the past 5 years. There are: 1 diagram and 3 Soviet references.

- 1. Power plants--Construction
- 2. Soils--Mechanical properties
- 3. Soils--Porosity

Card 2/2

KIRICHENKO, N.I.

Carbonate and gypsum concretions in loess. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser.
geol. i geog. nauk 11 no.2:81-85 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Bakinskoye otdeleniye Instituta "Gidroenergoprojekt."
(Sansagan Valley--Loess)

KIRICHENKO, N.I.

Composition, physical and structural properties of diatomites.
Vop. gidrogeol. i inzh. geol. no.17:121-129 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Diatomaceous earth)

KIRICHENKO, N.I. [Kyrychenko, M.I.]

Mindel-Riss fauna in the Saksagan' Valley. Geol. zhur. 20
no. 3:89-90 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Saksagan' Valley—Mollusks)

KIRICHENKO, N.I.

Permeability of earthen dams. Uch. zap. AGU. Geol-geog. ser.
no.2:51-53 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

(Dams)
(Soil percolation)

TIZDEL', A.R.; KARPYSHOV, Ye.S.; MOLOKOV, L.A.; KOMYAROVA, L.P.;
PESTOVSKIY, K.N.; ZENKOV, M.V.; KIRICHENKO, N.I.; NEYSHTALT,
L.I.; MALYAROVA, I.Ye.; PIRTSKHALAVSIVILI, G.P.; KALATKOVA,
N.I.; BELYIY, L.D., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; BOLOVOY, A.A.,
red.; GOTMAN, T.P., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Geology and dams] Geologija i plotiny. Pod obshchey red. A.A.
Borovogo. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, (Its Materialy po proektiro-
vaniu gidroenergeticheskikh uzlov. Seria 2: Izyskanija)
Vol.2. 1962. 151 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektornyy institut
"Gidroenergoproekt." 2. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyekt-
nyy institut, Moscow (for all except Borovoy, Gotman,
Larionov).

(Geology) (Dams)

KIRICHENKO, N.I., kand.geolog.-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Construction of the dam of the Chir-Iurt Hydroelectric Power
Station. Gidr.stroi. 33 no.4:17-19 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Chir-Iurt Hydroelectric Power Station)

KIRICHENKO, N. I., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk;
DANIYELYAN, Yu. T., inzh.; MALYUTKIN, B. V., inzh.

Deformation of characteristics of Chirkey limestones,
Gidr. stroi. 33 no.12:18-22 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Chirkey Hydelectric Power Station—Limestone—Testing)

KOTUL'SKIY, V.V., inzh.; IL'INA, O.V., inzh.; KIRICHENKO, N.I.,
kand. geol.-miner. nauk; MARTYNOV, V.S., inzh.;
LYKOSHIN, A.G., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, nauchn. red.;
GLOTOVA, L.V., red.; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Seepage-preventing screens for dams; investigations,
design, and construction] Irotivofil'tratsionnye zavesy
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vodosnabzheniya kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

(Dams)

BELOMAR, O.D.; ZAYCHENKO, V.Yu.; KIRICHENKO, N.M.; CHUYUN, A.B.

Results of sampling in neutron-neutron logging in the coal deposits
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1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR. Predstavлено akademikom
AN UkrSSR S.I. Subbotinym.

KIRICHENKO, N.N.

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KIRICHENKO, N.P.

KIRICHENKO, R.M.; KIRICHENKO, M.P.

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Inv.Ush.fil.geog.oh-va no. 3:161-171 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
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KIRICHENKO, Nadezhda Yakovlevna

[Psychological preparation for childbirth; recommended lesson text for the instructing midwife] Psikhoprofilakticheskaya podgotovka beremennykh k rodam; primernyi tekst zaniatii instruktora-akusherkii. Kiev, Gosmedizdat, USSR, 1957. 25 p.
(MIRA 13:?)

(CHILDBIRTH--PSYCHOLOGY)

KATS, V.I., doktor ekon. nauk; KIRICHENKO, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk;
IVANOV, Ye.A.; SAID-GALIYEV, K.G.; LUK'YANOV, E.B.; MUSATOVA,
V.A.; PLYSHEVSKIY, B.P., kand. ekon. nauk; STOMAKHIN, V.I.;
KARPUKHIN, D.N., kand. ekon. nauk; KIRICHENKO, N.Ya.;
ZHIDKOVA, M.V., kand. ekon. nauk; ANCHISHKIN, A.I.; KLINSKIY,
A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; SOLOV'YEV, N.S.; KLOTSEVOG, F.N.;
VSYAKIKH, E.P.; LAGUTIN, N.S., kand. ekon. nauk; LEMESHEV, M.Ya.,
kand. sel'khoz.nauk; KORMNOV, Yu.F., kand. ekon. nauk; SAVIN,
V.A.; TEREKHOV, V.F.; KUDROV, V.M., kand. ekon. nauk; AL'TER,
L.B., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; KRYLOV, P.N., kand. ekon. nauk;
LEPINKOVA, Ye., red.; KOKOSHKINA, I., mladshiy red.; ULANOVA, L.,
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[Growth of the social product and the proportions of the
national economy of the U.S.S.R.] Rost obshchestvennogo pro-
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1962. 453 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Russia--Economic policy)

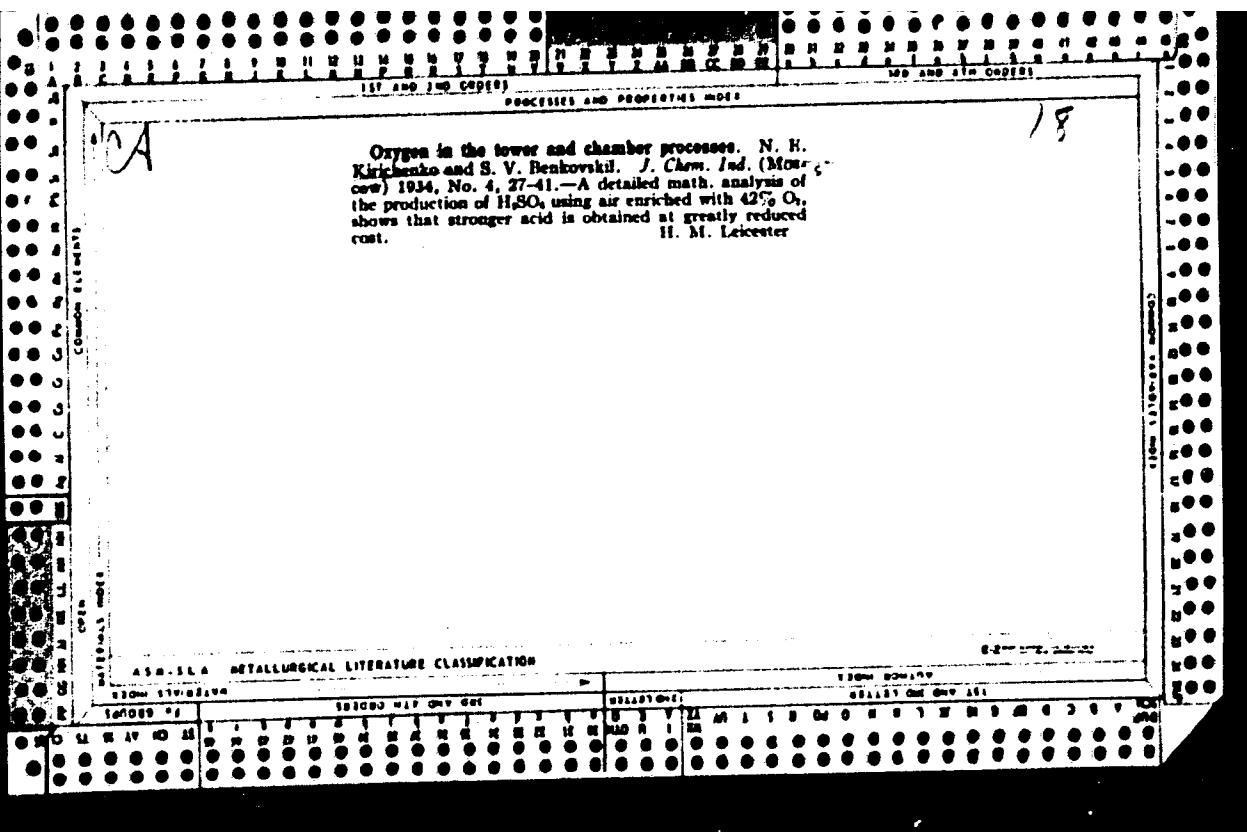
KRYLOV, I.N.; MAYYER, V.F.; ZHIDKOVA, M.V.; LAGUTIN, N.S.; KOROVKIN, G.N.; KIRICHENKO, N.Ya.; AGABAB'YAN, E.M.; KUZ'MINA, Ye.I.; GALVANSKIY, V.T.; SKRYLEVA, V.N.; GLYAZER, L.S., red.; RYABOVA, Ye.A., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Planning national consumption in the U.S.S.R.; current problems] Planirovanie narodnogo potrebleniia v SSSR; sovremennoye problemy. Pod red. V.F. Maiera i P.N. Krylova. Moscow, Izd-vo "Ekonomika," 1964. 134 p. (MIRA 17:1)

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(URETHRA--DISEASES)



KIRICHENKO, N.

BC

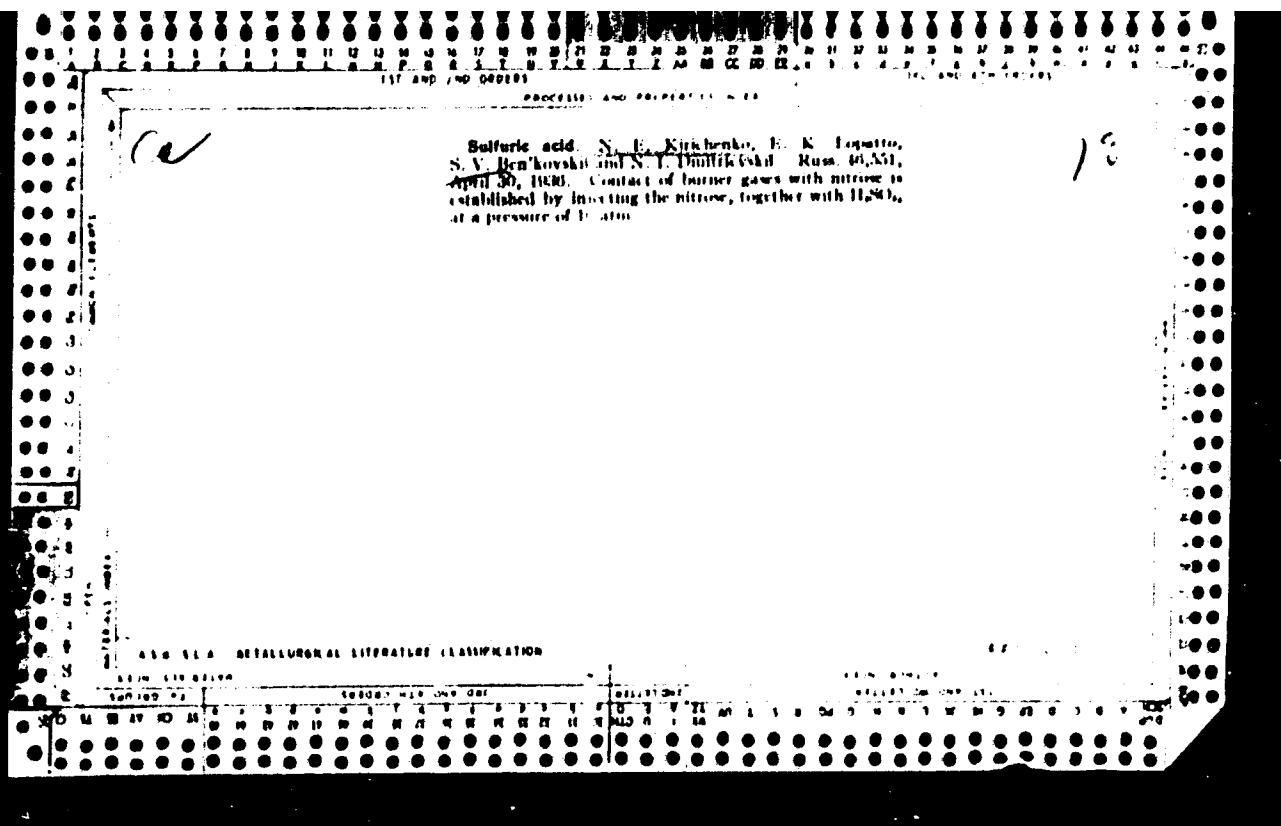
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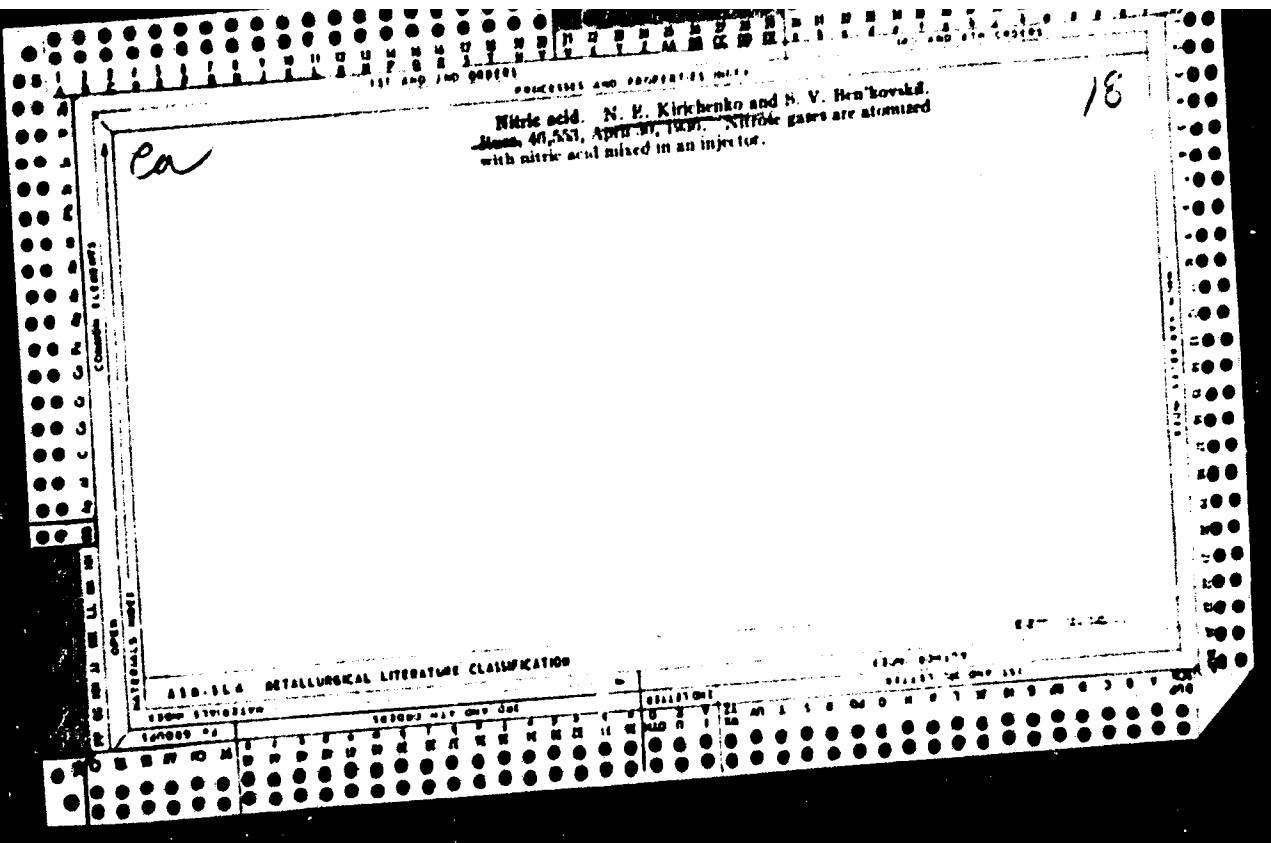
Oxygen in the chamber and tower processes [of sulphuric acid manufacture]. N. E. Kirichenko and S. V. Danilevskii (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1934, 19, No. 4, 27-41).—A detailed analysis of the use of 43% O₂ in place of air for production of SO₃ from pyrites (I) for H₂SO₄ (II) production indicates that the cost of (II) is thereby reduced by 28.7% in the tower process, owing to reduction of 50% in the MnO₂ expenditure and in the capital outlay, of 75% in the Pb need, and to considerable fuel economies, involved in the roasting of (I) and in the costs of (II). Finally, more complete combustion of (I) yields a product suitable for the Fe industry.

H. T.

ASSISTA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100-200	210-300	310-400	410-500	510-600	610-700	710-800	810-900	910-1000	1010-1100	1110-1200	1210-1300	1310-1400	1410-1500	1510-1600	1610-1700	1710-1800	1810-1900	1910-2000	2010-2100	2110-2200	2210-2300	2310-2400	2410-2500	2510-2600	2610-2700	2710-2800	2810-2900	2910-3000	3010-3100	3110-3200	3210-3300	3310-3400	3410-3500	3510-3600	3610-3700	3710-3800	3810-3900	3910-4000	4010-4100	4110-4200	4210-4300	4310-4400	4410-4500	4510-4600	4610-4700	4710-4800	4810-4900	4910-5000	5010-5100	5110-5200	5210-5300	5310-5400	5410-5500	5510-5600	5610-5700	5710-5800	5810-5900	5910-6000	6010-6100	6110-6200	6210-6300	6310-6400	6410-6500	6510-6600	6610-6700	6710-6800	6810-6900	6910-7000	7010-7100	7110-7200	7210-7300	7310-7400	7410-7500	7510-7600	7610-7700	7710-7800	7810-7900	7910-8000	8010-8100	8110-8200	8210-8300	8310-8400	8410-8500	8510-8600	8610-8700	8710-8800	8810-8900	8910-9000	9010-9100	9110-9200	9210-9300	9310-9400	9410-9500	9510-9600	9610-9700	9710-9800	9810-9900	9910-10000	10010-10100	10110-10200	10210-10300	10310-10400	10410-10500	10510-10600	10610-10700	10710-10800	10810-10900	10910-11000	11010-11100	11110-11200	11210-11300	11310-11400	11410-11500	11510-11600	11610-11700	11710-11800	11810-11900	11910-12000	12010-12100	12110-12200	12210-12300	12310-12400	12410-12500	12510-12600	12610-12700	12710-12800	12810-12900	12910-13000	13010-13100	13110-13200	13210-13300	13310-13400	13410-13500	13510-13600	13610-13700	13710-13800	13810-13900	13910-14000	14010-14100	14110-14200	14210-14300	14310-14400	14410-14500	14510-14600	14610-14700	14710-14800	14810-14900	14910-15000	15010-15100	15110-15200	15210-15300	15310-15400	15410-15500	15510-15600	15610-15700	15710-15800	15810-15900	15910-16000	16010-16100	16110-16200	16210-16300	16310-16400	16410-16500	16510-16600	16610-16700	16710-16800	16810-16900	16910-17000	17010-17100	17110-17200	17210-17300	17310-17400	17410-17500	17510-17600	17610-17700	17710-17800	17810-17900	17910-18000	18010-18100	18110-18200	18210-18300	18310-18400	18410-18500	18510-18600	18610-18700	18710-18800	18810-18900	18910-19000	19010-19100	19110-19200	19210-19300	19310-19400	19410-19500	19510-19600	19610-19700	19710-19800	19810-19900	19910-20000	20010-20100	20110-20200	20210-20300	20310-20400	20410-20500	20510-20600	20610-20700	20710-20800	20810-20900	20910-21000	21010-21100	21110-21200	21210-21300	21310-21400	21410-21500	21510-21600	21610-21700	21710-21800	21810-21900	21910-22000	22010-22100	22110-22200	22210-22300	22310-22400	22410-22500	22510-22600	22610-22700	22710-22800	22810-22900	22910-23000	23010-23100	23110-23200	23210-23300	23310-23400	23410-23500	23510-23600	23610-23700	23710-23800	23810-23900	23910-24000	24010-24100	24110-24200	24210-24300	24310-24400	24410-24500	24510-24600	24610-24700	24710-24800	24810-24900	24910-25000	25010-25100	25110-25200	25210-25300	25310-25400	25410-25500	25510-25600	25610-25700	25710-25800	25810-25900	25910-26000	26010-26100	26110-26200	26210-26300	26310-26400	26410-26500	26510-26600	26610-26700	26710-26800	26810-26900	26910-27000	27010-27100	27110-27200	27210-27300	27310-27400	27410-27500	27510-27600	27610-27700	27710-27800	27810-27900	27910-28000	28010-28100	28110-28200	28210-28300	28310-28400	28410-28500	28510-28600	28610-28700	28710-28800	28810-28900	28910-29000	29010-29100	29110-29200	29210-29300	29310-29400	29410-29500	29510-29600	29610-29700	29710-29800	29810-29900	29910-30000	30010-30100	30110-30200	30210-30300	30310-30400	30410-30500	30510-30600	30610-30700	30710-30800	30810-30900	30910-31000	31010-31100	31110-31200	31210-31300	31310-31400	31410-31500	31510-31600	31610-31700	31710-31800	31810-31900	31910-32000	32010-32100	32110-32200	32210-32300	32310-32400	32410-32500	32510-32600	32610-32700	32710-32800	32810-32900	32910-33000	33010-33100	33110-33200	33210-33300	33310-33400	33410-33500	33510-33600	33610-33700	33710-33800	33810-33900	33910-34000	34010-34100	34110-34200	34210-34300	34310-34400	34410-34500	34510-34600	34610-34700	34710-34800	34810-34900	34910-35000	35010-35100	35110-35200	35210-35300	35310-35400	35410-35500	35510-35600	35610-35700	35710-35800	35810-35900	35910-36000	36010-36100	36110-36200	36210-36300	36310-36400	36410-36500	36510-36600	36610-36700	36710-36800	36810-36900	36910-37000	37010-37100	37110-37200	37210-37300	37310-37400	37410-37500	37510-37600	37610-37700	37710-37800	37810-37900	37910-38000	38010-38100	38110-38200	38210-38300	38310-38400	38410-38500	38510-38600	38610-38700	38710-38800	38810-38900	38910-39000	39010-39100	39110-39200	39210-39300	39310-39400	39410-39500	39510-39600	39610-39700	39710-39800	39810-39900	39910-40000	40010-40100	40110-40200	40210-40300	40310-40400	40410-40500	40510-40600	40610-40700	40710-40800	40810-40900	40910-41000	41010-41100	41110-41200	41210-41300	41310-41400	41410-41500	41510-41600	41610-41700	41710-41800	41810-41900	41910-42000	42010-42100	42110-42200	42210-42300	42310-42400	42410-42500	42510-42600	42610-42700	42710-42800	42810-42900	42910-43000	43010-43100	43110-43200	43210-43300	43310-43400	43410-43500	43510-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KIRICHENKO, N. PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES OF

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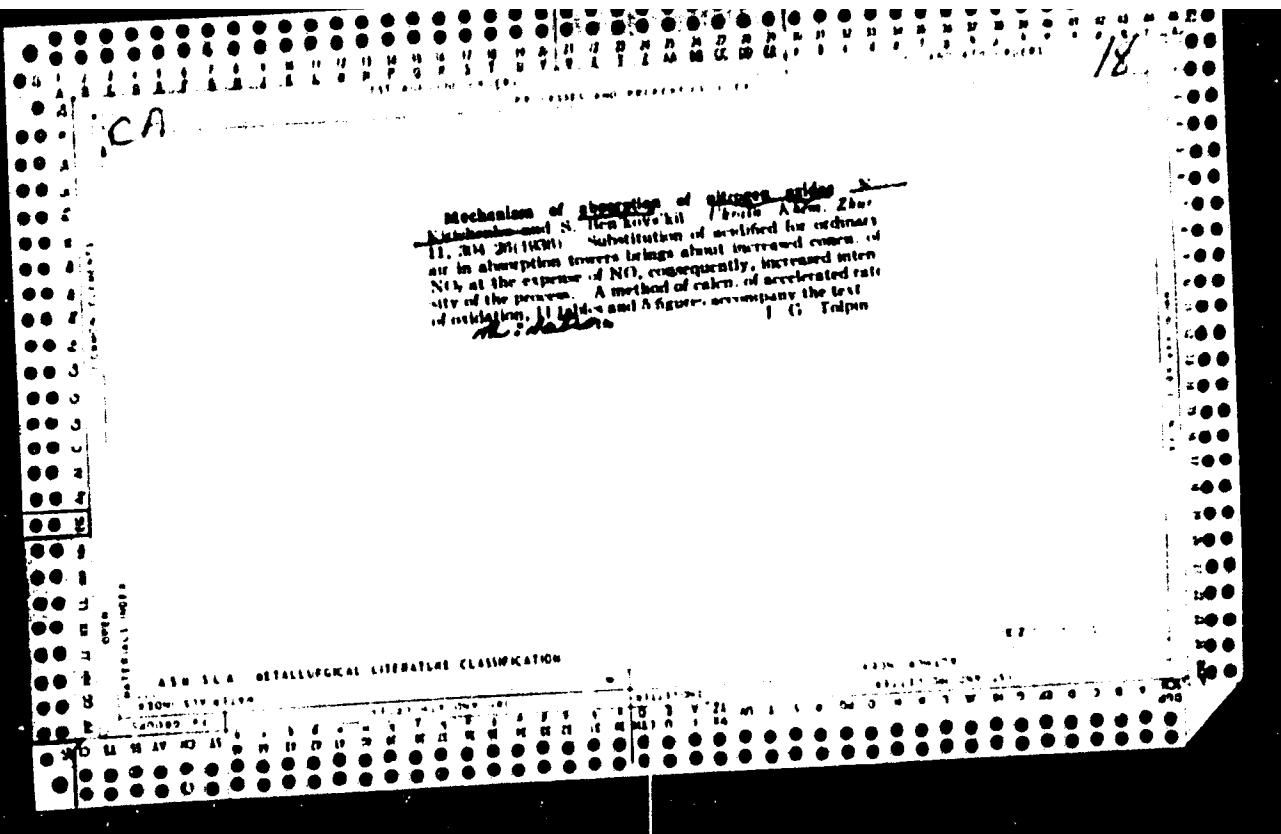
B-I-8

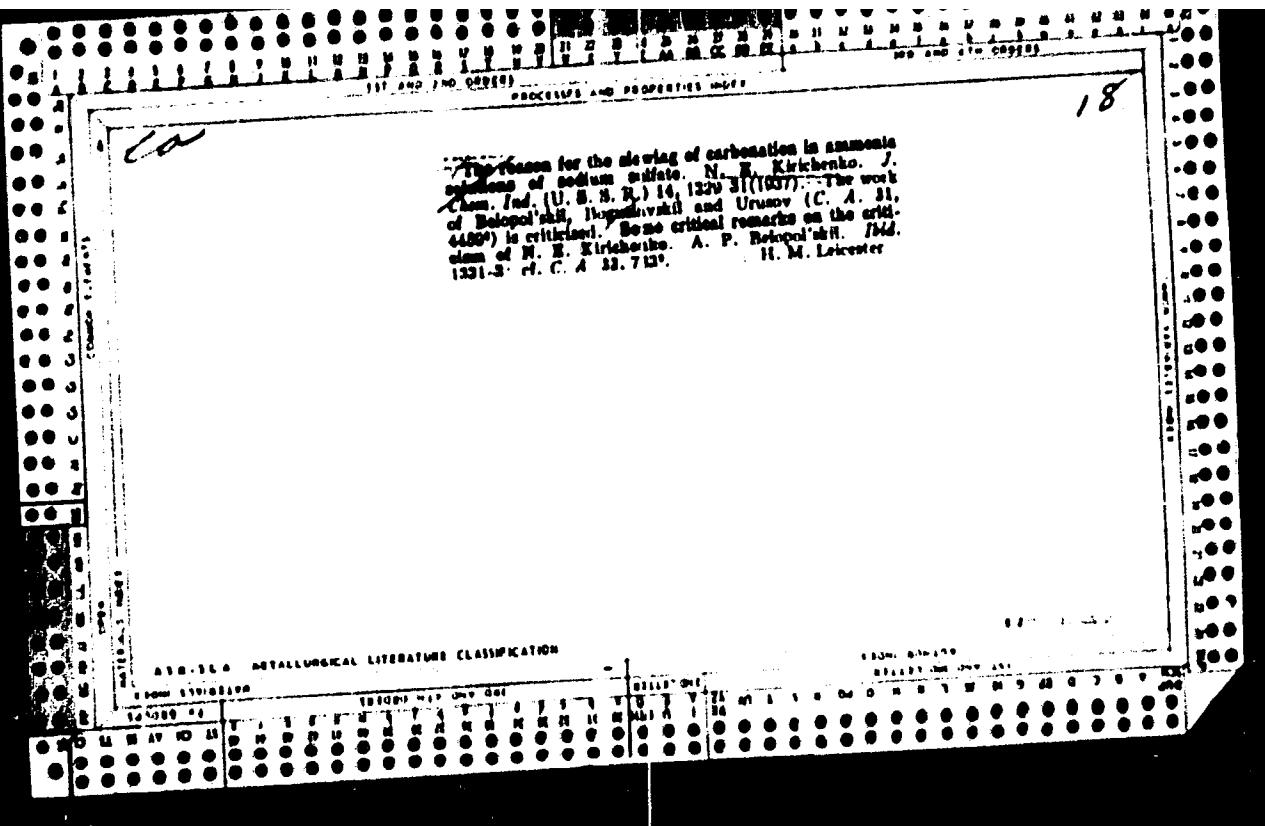
Calculation of mechanism of the process of oxidation of sulphur dioxide in the chamber process. N. Krasnoshenko and S. Burovskii (Uralid. Chel., 7 (1958), 11, 280-283).—Polish translation against Tikhonov (ibid., 1958, 655). R. T.

ABSTRACTS OF METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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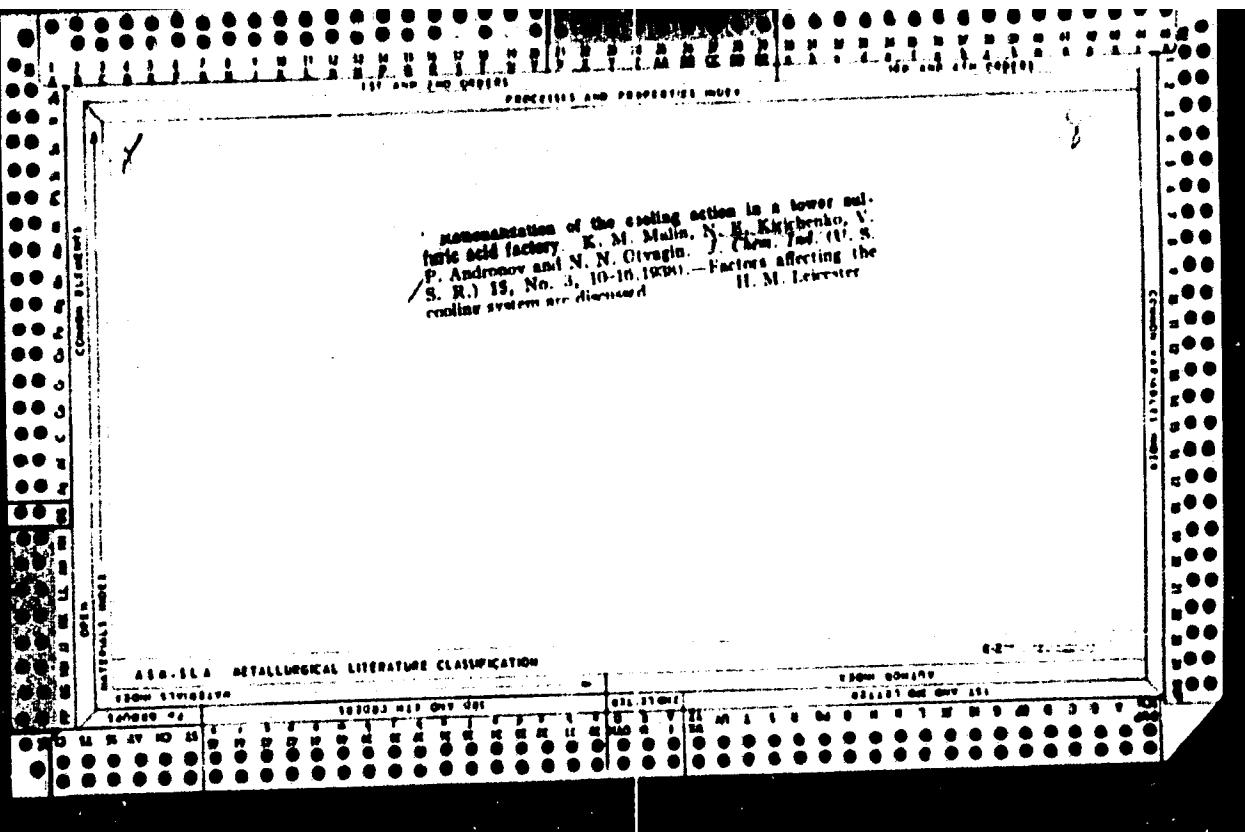




KIRICHENKO, N.Y.E.

Sulfuric and nitric acids. N. P. Kirichenko. Russ. 12,023, March 31, 1938. Addn. to Russ. 40,651 (C. A. 33, 36401) and Russ. 40,653 (C. A. 33, 35401). The methods of the original patents are modified in that air is forced through the injector nozzle at 2-0.50 atm. to effect a finer dispersion of the liquid and establishment of the most favorable ratios between the gaseous and the liquid phases.

ASH-1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The solubility of nitrogen dioxide in sulfuric acid containing nitric acid. N. E. Krikorian. J. Chem. Soc. (U. S. S. R.) 17, No. 6, 55-58 (1944).—Although NO_2 is very slightly sol. in H_2SO_4 , in H_2O_2 conctg. 7.2-8.1% HNO_3 the solv. is 8 cc. per cc. of actl at room temp. H. M. Lester

21

16

490.514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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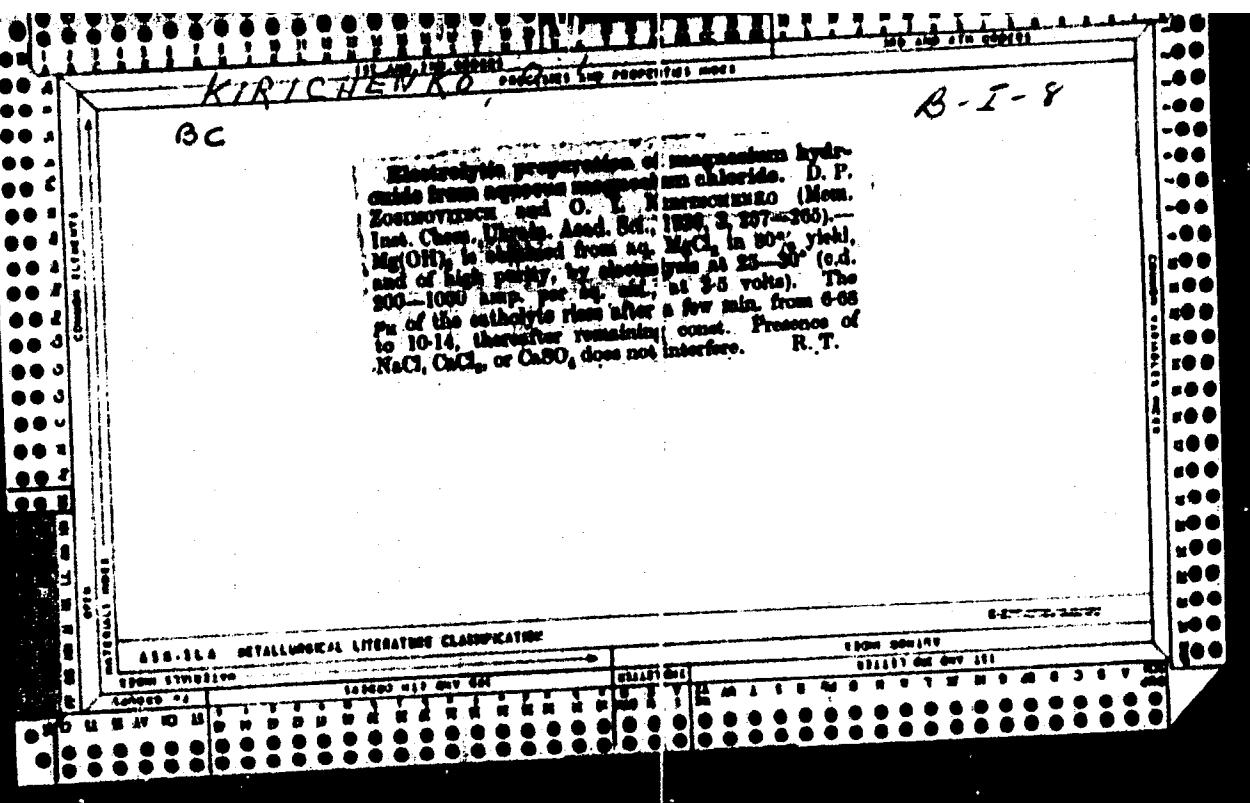
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KIRICHENKO, N.E.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Acids, Alkalies and
other Heavy Chemicals

3
C
V Oxidizing space and separate denitrator in a sulfuric acid tower system. M. E. Pozin and N. R. Kirichenko, Zash. Priklad. Khim., 24, 381-8 (1951).—A small semiirrigated packed tower inserted before the absorption zone to oxidize the nitrous gas to the equimol. ratio, $\text{NO}:\text{NO}_2 = 1$, is unsuitable for good and intensive operation of present-day tower systems. A special irrigated tower denitrator inserted in parallel with the first tower is effective. Data taken in 1938 from the operation of a plant with a capacity of 100 kg. of H_2SO_4 per cu. m. per 24 hrs. or 235 metric tons/day are used for computing the degree of oxidation of nitrous gases in the free space of the packing of the first absorption tower.
V. H. Gottschalk

10-12-54
mf



KUL'SKIY, Leonid Adol'fovich, prof.; MARKOV, B.P., doktor khim.nauk,
otv.red.; KIRICHENKO, O.I., inzh., otv.red.; SHVYCHENKO, M.A.,
kand.khim.nauk, red.; GORONOVSKIY, I.T., kand.khim.nauk, red.;
NAKORCHEVSKAYA, V.F., inzh., red.; SLIPCHENKO, V.A., inzh.,
red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, L.I., red.izd-va; YEFIMOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry and technology of water treatment] Khimiia i tekhnologiya obrabotki vody. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1960.
359 p.

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KIRICHENKO, O.M. [Kyrychenko, O.M.]

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of the Kerch Peninsula. Trudy Inst.min.resur. AN URSR no.2:3-11
'60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Kerch Peninsula—Rocks, Sedimentary)

YURK, Yu.Yu.; KORNILOV, N.A.; KIRICHENKO, O.N.; LEBEDEV, Yu.S.

Outlines of the Cimmerian iron ore basin in the southern
part the U.S.S.R. Dokl. AN SSSR. 154 no.2:355-358 Ja'64.
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1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR. Predstavлено
akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

YURK, Yu.Yu.; SHNYUKOV, Ye.F.; LEBEDEV, Yu.S.; KIRICHENKO, O.N.; SEMENENKO,
N.P., akademik, otd.red.; ISUPOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Mineralogy of iron ore formation in the Kerch Basin] Mineralogija
zhelezorudnoi formatsii Kerchenskogo basseina. Simferopol', Krym-
izdat, 1960. 449 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. AN USSR (for Semenenko).
(Azov Sea region--Iron ores)

KIRICHENKO, O.N. [Kyrychenko, O.M.]

Terrigenous minerals in Cimmerian iron deposits in the region
of Kerch and the Sea of Azov. Mat.z min.Ukr. no.2:62-68 61.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Kerch Peninsula—Minerals)

(Azov Sea region—Minerals)

DEK 612, T. P., CHINE, C.R.

U.S. plan to invades in Persian gulf, U.S. 1 pol. info. no. 2;
U.S. 1 pol. info. no. 10.
(MIRA 17:10)

U.S. 1 pol. info. no. 10.

~~KIRICHENKO, O.P.~~

MIL'NIK, A.S.; KIRICHENKO, O.P.

Dependence on temperature for the electric resistance of ferrites.
Dop. AN URSR no. 3:258-260 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Kharkiv'skiy dержавний університет. Представив діячний член
Академії наук УРСР К.Д.Синельников
(Ferromagnetism)

KIRICHENKO, O.P.

Cutting torch operated with gas-acetylene substitutes. Ma-
shinostroitel' no.2:21 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KIRICHENKO, P.; RATANOVA, V.; SERGEYEV, F.; POLCHANINOVA, G.

Disinfecting grain with methyl bromide in the silos of elevators equipped with recirculating units. Mek.-elev. prom. 29 no.2; 8-9 F '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Khar'kovskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya (for Kirichenko).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov yego pererabotki (for Ratanova, Sergeyev, Polchaninova).
(Methane) (Grain--Disinfection)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038435

S/0294/64/002/002/0199/0204

AUTHORS: Kizichenko, P. I.; Mikryukov, V. Ye. (Deceased)

TITLE: Thermal and electric properties of some alloys of the rhenium-nickel system

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 2, 1964, 199-204

TOPIC TAGS: nickel, rhenium, thermal conductivity, electric conductivity, alloy system, resistivity temperature coefficient, temperature gradient

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence of the electric resistivity, temperature conductivity, and Wiedemann-Franz ratio were investigated for rhenium-nickel system alloys in the range from 293--1123K (the heat conductivity and the Wiedemann-Franz ratio were measured from 293 to 873K). There are no literature data on the investigated alloys. The results are of independent interest and are also useful

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038435

for physico-chemical analysis. Each parameter was measured by two independent procedures. The various test procedures are either described or referred to in the literature. All the investigated alloys were found to have relatively low thermal and electric conductivity. It was found that the heat transfer in the investigated alloys is effected by the electron conductivity and the lattice thermal conductivity. Tests have shown that the alloys investigated are solid solutions. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo
(Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF Sov: 011

OTHER: 002

Card 2/8

KIRICHENKO, P.L.; KAMINSKIY, A.G. (Kiyov)

Further improvement of some forms of medical expertise on the working capacity and the raising of the level of physicians' qualifications in Medical Experts' Commissions on workers' Disability and Temporary Control Commissions. Vrach. delo no.1:
122-125 Je'64 (MIRA 17:3)

DEMIDOVSKAYA, L.F.; KIRICHENKO, R.A.

Morphological and anatomical characteristics of reed and the cycle of its development. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR, 19:93-159 '64.

Phytoclimate of reed growths in the Syr Darya Valley.
Ibid.:160-171

(MIRA 18:3)

L 40782-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) LJP(c) DS/ID/HW
 AFG NR: AP6018611 SOURCE CODE: UR/0420/65/000/004/0107/0109 3

AUTHOR: Lopatin, A. I.; Balyberdin, V. V.; Chumachenko, V. S.; Gurov, V. M.; Trubchaninov, F. N.; Kirichenko, R. F.; Fomenko, F. I.

ORG: Kharkov Aviation Institute (Khar'kovskiy aviatcionnyy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of an electrohydraulic source and some of its potential applications

SOURCE: Samoletostroyeniye i tekhnika vozдушного флота, no. 4, 1966, 107-109

TOPIC TAGS: electrohydraulic effect, shock wave, electric discharge

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a highly efficient coaxial electrohydraulic source for industrial use. A diagram of the device is shown in figure 1. The annular aluminum electrode 2 is fastened to textolite base 1 by bolts. Stainless steel electrode 3 is fastened to the base inside the aluminum electrode and located on its central axis. Voltage is fed to the annular and central electrodes from a battery of condensers through a controllable discharger. The electrical discharge between the electrodes develops in the form of individual spark channels. A schematic diagram of the experimental unit used for testing the source is shown in figure 2.

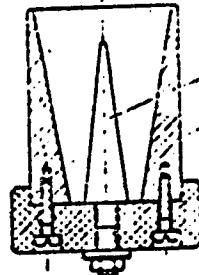


Figure 1

Card 1/3

L 40782-66
ACC NR: AP60186II

Voltage from regulator 1 is fed through step-up transformer 2 and high-voltage rectifier 3 to condenser battery 5 with a total capacitance of 6 μ F. The charging voltage is monitored on electrostatic kilovoltmeter 8. The current in the discharge circuit is registered by a low-inductance Rogowski loop with an integrating circuit connected in the coaxial cable. The signal from this integrating circuit is fed to one channel of an oscilloscope. A capacitance signal from the voltage divider is fed to the second channel of the oscilloscope through a 75 Ω impedance matching resistor. Analysis of the oscilloscopes shows that the cyclic frequency of the discharge is 925 Kc while the inductance of the discharge circuit is 0.2 μ H. The current amplitude of the discharge reaches 16 KA when 10 KV is applied to the condenser plates. Water velocity is a linear function of discharge voltage with the approximate equation $W=4V+1$, where W is water velocity in m/sec and V is voltage in KV. At a distance of 3 m

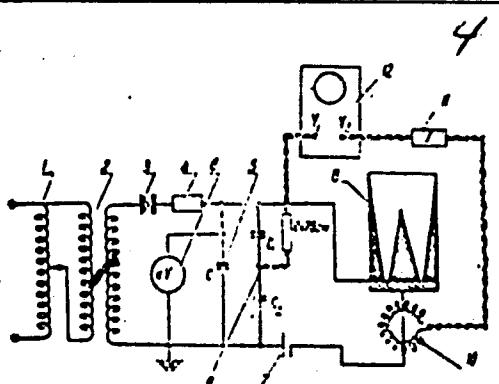


Figure 2: 1—voltage regulator; 2—step-up transformer; 3—20 KV high-voltage rectifier; 4—60 K Ω discharge resistor; 5—1M-50-3 condenser battery; 6—5-96 kilovoltmeter; 7—discharger; 8—electrohydraulic source; 9—D6-2 voltage divider; 10—Rogowski loop; 11—integrating circuit; 12—OK-17M double beam oscilloscope

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L 40782-66

ACC NR: AP6018611

from the source, the cross sectional area of the water stream is no more than three times that of the source. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

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Card 3/3 111611

L 40782-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) DS/ID/HM
 ACC NR: AP6018611 SOURCE CODE: UR/0420/65/000/004/0107/0109 3

AUTHOR: Lopatin, A. I.; Balyberdin, V. V.; Chumachenko, V. S.; Gurov, V. M.; Trubchaninov, F. N.; Kirichenko, R. F.; Fomenko, F. I.

ORG: Kharkov Aviation Institute (Khar'kovskiy aviationsionnyy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of an electrohydraulic source and some of its potential applications

SOURCE: Samoletostroyeniye i tekhnika vozduzhnogo flota, no. 4, 1966, 107-109

TOPIC TAGS: electrohydraulic effect, shock wave, electric discharge

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a highly efficient coaxial electrohydraulic source for industrial use. A diagram of the device is shown in figure 1. The annular aluminum electrode 2 is fastened to textolite base 1 by bolts. Stainless steel electrode 3 is fastened to the base inside the aluminum electrode and located on its central axis. Voltage is fed to the annular and central electrodes from a battery of condensers through a controllable discharger. The electrical discharge between the electrodes develops in the form of individual spark channels. A schematic diagram of the experimental unit used for testing the source is shown in figure 2.

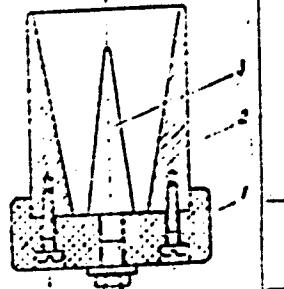


Figure 1

Card 1/3

L 40782-66

ACC NR: AP60186II

Voltage from regulator 1 is fed through step-up transformer 2 and high-voltage rectifier 3 to condenser battery 5 with a total capacitance of 6 μ f. The charging voltage is monitored on electrostatic kilovoltmeter 6. The current in the discharge circuit is registered by a low-inductance Rogowski loop with an integrating circuit connected in the coaxial cable. The signal from this integrating circuit is fed to one channel of an oscilloscope. A capacitance signal from the voltage divider is fed to the second channel of the oscilloscope through a 75 Ω impedance matching resistor. Analysis of the oscilloscopes shows that the cyclic frequency of the discharge is 925 Kc while the inductance of the discharge circuit is 0.2 ph. The current amplitude of the discharge reaches 16 KA when 10 Kv is applied to the condenser plates. Water velocity is a linear function of discharge voltage with the approximate equation $W=4V+1$, where W is water velocity in m/sec and V is voltage in Kv. At a distance of 3 m

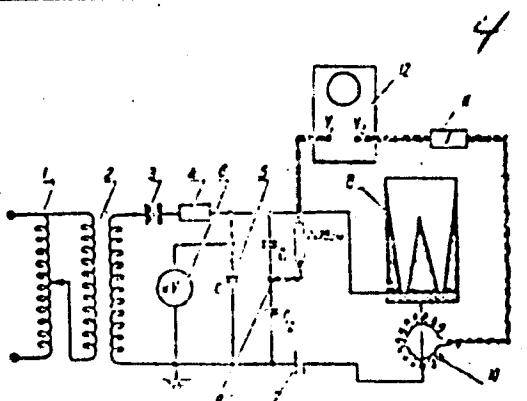


Figure 2: 1—voltage regulator; 2—step-up transformer; 3—20 KV high-voltage rectifier; 4—60 K Ω discharge resistor; 5—IM-50-3 condenser battery; 6—S-96 kilovoltmeter; 7—discharger; 8—electrohydraulic source; 9—D6-2 voltage divider; 10—Rogowski loop; 11—integrating circuit; 12—OK-17M double beam oscilloscope

Card 2/3

L 40782-66

ACC NR: AP6018611

from the source, the cross sectional area of the water stream is no more than three times that of the source. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

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Card 3/3 11/61

L 32678-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW
ACC NM AP6006440 SOURCE CODE: UR/0420/65/000/003/0084/0085

AUTHORS: Lopatin, A. I.; Balyberdin, V. V.; Chumachenko, V. S.; Fomenko, V. I.; Ivanov, G. V.; Trubchaninov, F. A.; Kirichenko, R. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiotechnical method for measuring the motion parameters of the blank during sheet metal stamping

SOURCE: Samoletostroyeniye i tekhnika vozduzhnogo flota, no. 3, 1965, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: metal stamping, test instrumentation, UHF instrument

ABSTRACT: A mostly qualitative description of a radiotechnical method for measuring the displacement of the die during sheet metal stamping is briefly presented. The method consists of attaching a metal "flag" to the die and using this flag to partially block the path between two ultrahigh frequency waveguides, one of which serves as a transmitter and the other as detector. After calibrating the change in transmitted UHF energy as a function of flag position in the gap between the guides, this curve can be used to interpret the die motion (position or velocity) as recorded on an oscilloscope during a stamping operation. Any centimeter range UHF generator can be used. A sample calibration curve and a sample stamping curve are presented without details or specifications as to operating ranges, accuracy, etc. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001
Card 1/1 p. 1

KIRICHENKO, R.M.; KIRICHENKO, N.P.

Two winters spent on Kara-Kul Lake; reminiscences of the explorers.
Inv.Uzb.fil.geog.ob-va no.3:161-171 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Kara-Kul Lake)

25(1)

DOV/135-59-5-17/21

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, S.I., Engineer, Fukel'man, M.L.

TITLE: The BEZ-250 Electrode-Holder for Welding Without Discarded Metal

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 40-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The design of the BEZ electrode-holder (Figure 1) is free of one defect present in usual rod-type holders of its kind. It contains a semi-automatic device for exciting the arc, the necessary arc gap is obtained, reliable contact between the bottom of the holder and the article is achieved and the welder is protected from the flash of the arc. It can be used with a current of 250 amps. a/c or d/c and any type of electrode. Instructions for its use are given. The welder only needs 2-4 hours theory and 1-2 days practice to get used to it. At one plant it can save 650-750 thousand rubles annually, and 200 have already been produced. There is 1 diagram and 1 photo.

Card 1/1

KIRICHENKO, S.I., inzh.

Electrode holder for welding without discards. Sudostroenie 25
no.7:51-52 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)